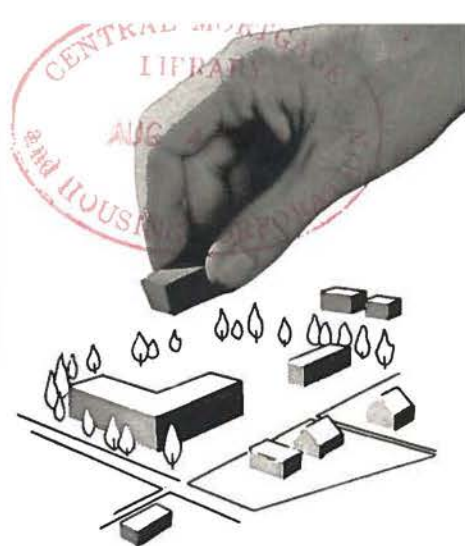


layout for living

no. 1 february 1947



what is community planning to you?

Our general satisfaction with our community gets a rude jolt every so often. Traffic this morning seemed hopelessly slow, and we wished there were a Society for the Improvement of Traffic Flow. Last week, when one of the kids up the street was skating on the roadway and got badly hurt by a milk-truck, we thought there would be some point in forming a Citizen's League for More Playgrounds. We actually did get to a few meetings last Fall of the Committee for Veterans' Housing. But many of these outfits (whether organized or just thought about) seem to stand very little chance of getting a clear enough goal or a large enough membership to go very far. And they don't.

Improvement of traffic takes a lot of study of where traffic comes from and wants to go. Any sensible traffic program has to take into account next year's housing, and next year's commercial construction. Our big chance to locate schools and playgrounds sensibly also calls for tying them in with next year's house-building. Separation of veterans' housing from over-all housing and industrial programs is becoming more and more meaningless. In other words, while we may see these needs separately, it is clear we cannot meet them by isolated efforts. When we study all the needs of the community at once, we are studying *community* planning. And all those who began by wishing vaguely that something be done about this or that feature will end up after discussing the various needs by supporting every part of a sound community development program. All the small groups with partial information can become one large group of citizens, informed and active in community planning. The Community Planning Association of Canada exists for just that. It can do only what its members want done, to inform and to act on community planning.

Community planning does not mean a scheme believed in only by a few experts. Neither does it mean a collection of drawings that can be set aside (or vetoed) by a few people under temporary pressure. Good community planning is orderly development which the citizens of the community have shared in preparing. It is a guide-chart, and a schedule of works, voted into law and put into operation under continuing, competent local direction, with the participation and approval of provincial planning authorities.

continued on page two

community planning association of canada, ottawa

Housing and Community Planning are Indivisible

We want to build houses in the next few years as fast as we can. For various reasons, most of these new houses will be built on the outskirts of our communities. What will be the result of this spreading and sprawling? The richest residential revenues will go to suburban municipalities, and the mother-community will find herself saddled with the oldest, least habitable districts. From past experience, we know that the least habitable districts are also the ones making the heaviest demands on the mother-community for welfare, police, fire protection and other services.

But the older central municipality will still be required to supply water, in some cases electric power, and sanitary services to the new suburban areas. Without these services these newer areas would soon themselves become unlivable.

The sprawling of urban communities over rural land creates problems also for rural governments. Not only have they to provide new school and other services, but the land which had been most intensively cultivated becomes so cut up as to be agriculturally useless.

The picture then is of the rural governments facing new burdens without the staff or equipment to cope with them, while the oldest central municipal governments are being starved by the removal of those families who would normally contribute most to the community, not merely in taxes, but also in social leadership and stimulus. This picture is no mere prophecy. It is the process which most of our larger and older communities have been suffering for many years and has been repeatedly and aptly described.

Sooner or later we shall arrive at the stage where senior metropolitan municipalities are no longer able either to serve their own declining residential areas, nor to provide further extensions of their services to the suburban communities. When that time comes we shall find both central and suburban housing becoming uninhabitable, because inadequately serviced. It may not become obvious in all our major centres for a generation, but if the present process continues, urban breakdown will surely come, and produce a worse housing crisis than ever. We must think of this as we busily build houses now.

If the process contains threats both at the centre and the outskirts, the answer would appear to be to undertake an over-all strategy of urban and rural rehabilitation. We need to know in advance what we are going to do about the undoubtedly unattractive centre as well as about the apparently attractive edges of our communities.

Any program for action at the centre cannot be worked without an effective campaign to reduce rents. The reduction of shelter costs can be effected by a kind of pincer movement. In the short run the only possible method is by rental subsidies; in the longer run the only sound method is by streamlining the building industry, so that the real costs of building shelter are brought more into line with the incomes of most of our families.

Mass housing does require a streamlined building industry, and rental subsidies. But it also requires over-all action to rehabilitate our communities according to well worked plans. The faster we build houses, the more evident the need for city planning becomes. Effective action to produce more and better housing and effective action for healthier and sounder communities must go hand in hand. Plans without mass housing will be so much waste paper. Mass housing without sound plans will be so much wasted material and labour, so much added confusion. Building without community planning produces ultimately not housing but futility.

We planned and acted together to crush Hitler's Europe. Surely we can plan and act together to re-create our own Canadian communities.

NOTE: We intend in the near future to devote a full issue of LAYOUT FOR LIVING to a discussion of the relationship between proper land use and satisfactory housing. Your ideas on this question (as indeed on every planning question) will be welcomed by the editor.



what is community planning to you? — from page one

The community's planning chart and schedule are never final. Partly this is so because we have seldom done the job this way in Canada, and may have to change bits of our plans, as we learn better how to make them. Also, plans have to be based on some assumptions, (as for instance that our present power sources will continue to be our children's chief sources). Such assumptions may be upset by events beyond our control; but if we put sound work into the plan at the outset, we will find it easier to adjust as necessary later on. Finally, city plans could never become rigid and final, because that would mean we had all arrived at the same fixed idea of urban perfection for all time to come—and imposed that idea on posterity.

Community planning is the organized, running total of our common (or community) requirements for our surroundings and facilities . . . in space and in time. That kind of planning will make for order, sanity, beauty and efficiency in our communities. That kind of planning can forestall much wasted labour and material, wasted investment, wasted time, wasted life.

Who are the Community Planning Association of Canada?

HOW DID CPAC BEGIN?

"The city-dweller is in need of reassurance that his views and predilections are taken into account in shaping his increasingly complicated environment. To enlist the co-operation of citizen groups, and to convince them of the importance of their active help in plotting the future course of their community ... (will) require a specific program of planning education at the popular level."

* * *

"Occupants (of housing projects) wish to be consulted as to the manner of their own community's provision for themselves, and to co-operate in making that provision."

* * *

These quotations are from the proceedings of a conference on community planning held in Ottawa in 1946. Despite the stuffy language that seems to sneak into all such documents, these words contain the gist of what fifty architects, engineers, public officials and others had to say to the meeting. (The speakers paraphrased above were Humphrey Carver for the Canadian Welfare Council, and Ernest Ingles for organized labour.) Who brought the meeting about? What did it achieve?

The meeting to discuss community planning came about mainly because planners and other professionals in building and housing faced an impasse: standing knee-deep in elaborate city plans, and up to their elbows in the green and purple paint these plans display, they looked around and saw that in 1946 *not one city in Canada was fully able to build itself according to any over-all plan at all.*

Yet buildings were racing up, sprawling over the land. Wartime industrial construction and post-war commercial and residential construction had hit record levels. Social and financial problems for our communities of 1966 were being posed at an appalling rate. So the Institutes of Architects, Engineers and Town Planners came together to Ottawa, and this national conference was arranged. To it were invited the community planning officials of provincial governments, and representatives of other national bodies—the Welfare Council, the Mayors, the Contractors and Labour—

DEMOCRACY NEEDS PLANNING

"...What (planning) chiefly involves for its early satisfaction is nothing more than the taking of a few new steps in governmental organization... The political ingenuity of a nation which for long centuries led the world along the path of just and progressive democratic government is surely capable of evolving some form of organization that will lead to the satisfaction of that most necessary of democratic ideals: the planning of the environment of human living to achieve happiness, efficiency, and beauty. Let us hope it will. If it does not, then our democracy deserves to be doomed."

—Thomas Sharp, of the (British) Town Planning Institute.

who had shown some concern with the threat of planlessness to our communities.

Almost everyone at the Ottawa conference shared this view, expressed by the Chairman (Maj. Gen. H. A. Young):

"The interested citizen should be able to see how his own action is essential to gain a better environment for his family, his neighbourhood and his community."

Thus the Community Planning Association of Canada was born. It is a self governing body "to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada". Anyone can join who has an (unselfish) interest in this broad aim. The office, incidentally is at 56 Lyon Street, Ottawa, (Room 414).

HOW WILL CPAC BE RUN?

A provisional Council has been established, to conduct the affairs of CPAC until the first general meeting can be called. The council consists of R.E.G. Davis of the Canadian Welfare Council (President); John M. Kitchen of the National Capital Planning Service (Vice President); Norman B. MacRostie who is active in municipal planning in the Ottawa area (Executive Councillor); and ten others suggested by the national



bodies mentioned above. Succeeding Councils will of course be elected by the members of the Community Planning Association themselves. (See the By-laws of the Association on page 5.)

The word spread quickly to several provincial capitals, where like-minded men have set up divisions of the Association in accordance with its intended structure. These divisions will facilitate regional distribution of the Association's informational material, and will point up planning issues of immediate provincial concern.

Community planning, when implemented, means more orderly use of the community's land. It is above all a provincial and local matter. The national office of CPAC is meant to serve as a pool of current planning ideas, and as a national co-operative to reproduce those ideas in terms the majority of Canadians will find understandable—and even enjoyable and useful.

The Community Planning Association of Canada

has few illusions about the immensity of its task. There is an enormous gap between non-too-clear urban rehabilitation dissertations, on the one hand, and the present contagion of crazy-quilt urban building, on the other. CPAC aims to reduce that gap.

To the degree that the Association's aims are realized, our physical environment will be transformed into visible, recognizable, useful neighbourhoods — that won't start to 'blight' as soon as their newness wears off. The neighbourhoods will be laid out so that it is physically possible to build into them community centres that *belong* explicitly and tangibly to the group of families surrounding them. Impossible? It is being done in 1947 by peoples most of us are inclined to pity.

WHAT CAN CPAC DO?

In almost every city and town in Canada, new buildings will go up in the next few years at record speed. All this building is going to alter the shape and character of our towns for generations to follow. Those who have belonged to the community for a lifetime, and those who are young or have children, want to be sure all this building will make for better living conditions for themselves and for their offspring. If we're bound to have a building boom, we can at least avoid the reckless kind we've had in the past.

When each man built what (and when and where) he pleased, he often robbed his neighbours by his work of the enjoyment they expected from their own buildings. Perhaps in carrying out their private plans they had unintentionally got in his way too. Free-for-all building in a community is like free-for-all grabbing in a dining-hall. It ends up in indigestion all round. Such a feast of building as we now look forward to can easily result in a half century of community indigestion, if we go at it in free-for-all style.

How much more sensible to plan together our construction menu! Then we can have the main items most of us like, in a generally acceptable sequence. Of course, individuals can still order side dishes to their taste, so long as special orders don't interfere seriously with the flow of service to the whole group. Also, we shall be wise to consult the experts about how digestible some of the chief dishes are likely to be in combination.

In other words, we can arrange for a more enjoyable community environment in the same common sense way we arrange for a more enjoyable community banquet. And with the city as with the banquet, the proof of our ability to arrange lies not in the paper description, but in the solid fare we are finally confronted with.

When we look after our community surroundings in this way, we are doing *community planning*.

HOW DO YOU GET STARTED IN CPAC?

FIRST become a Member (see application form inside back cover).

SECOND — because group discussion is the best way to discover what your community needs most, and because group action is the best way to meet those needs — find other people in your community who are already interested in its future development. Where will they be? In service clubs, home-and-school clubs, re-

creation and athletic groups, businessmen's associations, trade unions, community councils, veterans' groups, and so on. They'll be the people who served in A.R.P., in Citizens' Committees for rehabilitation of veterans, in citizens' housing groups.

THIRD arrange a meeting of all these people (or their representatives) to form a local branch. If you have links with groups throughout your province, you may wish to begin with a Provincial Division. At any rate you should try to include groups from every part of the region or metropolitan area which is likely to be planned as a whole unit. In arranging such a meeting, please let the National Office (Room 414, 56 Lyon Street, Ottawa) know your plans well in advance. We may be able to put you in touch with other Members in your area who are also planning to organize a branch. It is important that we all pull together.

In some Provinces, Divisions and local Branches are already being set up. (For instance, the Provisional Chairman of the B.C. Division is Mr. J. Alex. Walker, Room 309, Royal Trust Building, 626 West Pender Street, Vancouver. Those joining CPAC in British Columbia, and organizing local groups, will want to do so in co-operation with the Provincial Division.) The national Council will welcome delegates from these Divisions to its meetings. Within a few months these representatives of Provincial Divisions and of the members-at-large will become the national Council. (See By-laws page 5.)

HOW WILL YOUR GROUP IN CPAC PROCEED?

Once organized, and in contact with your provincial Division and the National Office, your group will receive printed information regularly on community planning, including LAYOUT FOR LIVING. From time to time your group will be informed through CPAC of planning films, displays, broadcasts and other planning events in which you may take part. But

COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Provisional Council

DAVIS, R.E.G., President.....	Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa Ontario.
KITCHEN, John M., Vice-President.....	National Capital Planning Office, Ottawa, Ontario.
MACROSTIE, N.B., Executive Councillor.....	Engineer, Ottawa, Ontario.
BENGOUGH, Percy.....	Trades & Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
BUNNELL, A.E.K.....	Named to Council by Provincial Government Planning Officials.
DEACON, P. Alan.....	Architect, Downsview P. O., Ontario.
DOBBIN, R. L.....	Engineer, Peterborough, Ontario.
HAZELGROVE, A. J.....	Architect, Ottawa, Ontario.
LEWIS, Stanley.....	Mayor of Ottawa, Ontario.
ROSS, Allan C.....	Canadian Construction Association, Ottawa, Ontario.
SMITH, J. Roxburgh.....	Architect, Montreal, Quebec.
WRIGHT, L. Austin.....	Engineering Institute of Canada, Montreal, Quebec.
YOUNG, Hugh A.....	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa, Ontario.

Alan H. Armstrong, Secretary Treasurer,
Room 414, 56 Lyon Street, Ottawa, Canada.

CPAC is meant to be something much more active than a reading club. So most CPAC material will be prepared for discussion rather than for reading alone. Like any group of responsible citizens, your group in CPAC will want to study together the problems and prospects of your own community and to do something about them—as far as your common sense and foresight can be applied to them.

What you do “to foster public understanding” of community planning and “to foster public participation” in the planning of your community is for your group itself to decide. No one in the National Office or Divisional Offices of the Association pretends to know as well as you yourselves what needs doing in your community, or how you want to do it. To carry out community planning, *local* knowledge and *local* initiative are absolute needs.

WHY SHOULD LOCAL GROUPS BELONG TO CPAC?

But then, you say, why is a national organization needed? Why aren't local groups by themselves enough? The people who began the Community Planning Association of Canada (and who together represent many years of planning experience) believe in a national body for these reasons:

1. Local groups of people interested in planning have existed in some communities, but not in *most* communities. Therefore planning never got wide enough support to be wholeheartedly adopted anywhere in Canada. CPAC will back the adoption of sound plans.
2. A detached local planning group might develop wonderful ideas for its community, but would lack resources to project those ideas to enough other people (either within the community or beyond) so that the ideas could become realities. Detached local groups mean ‘paper planning’. CPAC can make good planning ideas go further.
3. Community planning as we understand it is a new thing, and its principles are being rapidly developed. Local groups in touch with each other through CPAC can exchange their first-hand experience, and learn by joint discussion through CPAC of the merits of a wider range of proposals than any one of them could try alone. People in CPAC will keep more up-to-date on the development of Canadian and world-wide ideas in community planning.
4. There are some individuals in Canada with wide experience in community planning, who could not be expected to share their knowledge with each group of people in the country who happened to apply to them; the experts have full-time jobs to do, and must earn their keep. But they may willingly contribute to a nation-wide organization that has facilities to transmit their views simultaneously to all the groups who want to discuss and learn from them. CPAC can also send abroad for planning material with better prospects of

thorough attention than a detached local group might be accorded.

5. Every group that studies community planning discovers that if we are to have steady, sound development of our communities, it will involve the co-operation of all the various governments, and of all kinds of occupational and interest groups. The chances for this kind of co-operation are clearly better when we have local branches, provincial divisions in a national body, all developing a common point of view, and putting forward consistent proposals. CPAC can become a national pool of planning ideas, and a national co-operative to press those ideas into action.

So if you are interested in living the rest of your life in a better community, you will want to join the Community Planning Association of Canada. If you already belong to a group of people in your community who are studying action to gain better surroundings, you will want to urge them to join CPAC together. The National Office and your Provincial Division will help you to get going in CPAC. And in return you will have your chance thereafter to elect provincial committees and the national Council, and to tell them what you think needs doing “to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada”.

By-laws of the Community Planning Association of Canada

I Object

The object of the Association shall be to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada.

II Head Office

The Association shall have its head office in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

III Members

The Association shall consist of Honorary Members, Sustaining Members and Active Members. Honorary Members shall comprise those persons who in the opinion of the Council show continuing interest in community planning and an ability to contribute to the object of the Association. Sustaining Members shall comprise Corporations, Societies or other groups or individuals who shall have been elected to Sustaining Membership in the Association. Active Members shall comprise those individuals who shall have been elected to Active Membership in the Association.

IV Admission and Withdrawal of Members

Honorary Members shall be named by the Council for a period of one year and shall enjoy the privileges of Active Membership. The Council shall not be required to name Honorary Members in every year.

The Council shall appoint five of its members to constitute a Membership Committee whose function shall be to review each application for Sustaining or Active Membership. The sole requirement for such Memberships shall be unselfish interest in the object of the Association. A majority vote of the Membership Committee with reference to any application shall be final. Any member in good standing may at any time resign from the Association.

V Fees and Contributions

Honorary Members shall not be required to pay an annual fee but may make donations in support of the work of the Association. The annual membership fee for Sustaining Members shall be Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00). The annual membership fee for Active Members shall be Three Dollars (\$3.00). All annual fees shall be due and payable in advance on the first day of September each year.

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the acceptance of donations from any source in support of the work of the Association, but such acceptance shall be subject to review by the Council.

VI Council

The Council of the Association shall consist of thirteen Active Members and shall perform all the functions of a Board of Directors. One Councillor shall be appointed annually by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and shall serve for a term of one year. One Councillor shall be elected by each Provincial Branch of the Association established in accordance with Section XII of these By-laws and each such Councillor shall hold office for a term of three years, save that of the Councillors elected by Provincial Branches prior to the Annual Meeting held in the year 1947 three Councillors shall hold office for a term of two years only and three Councillors shall hold office for a term of one year only. The name of the Councillor elected by each Provincial Branch of the Association shall be reported in writing to the Secretary Treasurer not less than sixty days prior to the Annual General Meeting of the Association. In the event of the failure of any Provincial Branch of the Association to so inform the Secretary Treasurer before the said date a Councillor shall be elected to fill the said vacancy at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the procedure set out in the next sentence. There shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting sufficient Councillors to bring the total membership of the Council to thirteen. The Councillor receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected for a term of three years and other Councillors shall be elected for a term of one year. All Councillors shall hold office until their successors have been duly elected or appointed as the case may be.

The Council shall appoint a Nominating Committee whose function shall be to prepare in advance of each Annual General Meeting a list of names of active members willing to serve as Councillors if elected at such Annual General Meeting and sufficient nominations shall be made so that there shall be at least one member nominated for each vacancy in the Council to be filled at such Annual General Meeting. Nominations may also be made at the Annual General Meeting by any two Members in good standing.

In the event that a vacancy occurs in the Council at a time other than an Annual Meeting, the vacancy shall be filled by an appointment made by the Provincial Branch in the case where the representative of such Provincial Branch is unable to complete his term of office on the Council, or the vacancy shall be filled by an appointment made by the Council in the case where the Councillor unable to complete his term of office was elected by the membership at large. In any case a Councillor appointed to fill such vacancy in the Council shall hold office in the Council only for the unexpired term which would normally have been served in the Council by the Councillor he replaces. Any Councillor may resign from his office by notice in writing addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer.

VII Officers

The Council shall elect from among its members a President, a Vice-President and one additional Councillor and these three Officers shall constitute an Executive Committee to carry on the business of the Association in accordance with the decisions of the membership at large and of the Council.

The Council shall appoint a Secretary Treasurer who may be a member of the Council. The Secretary Treasurer may be paid an annual honorarium to be fixed by the Council. The Council may employ such other persons as may be required to carry out the work of the Association. Any Officer may resign from his office and the Council shall then appoint an Officer to serve in his place.

VIII Management

The affairs of the Association shall be managed by the Council. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Council and shall be ex-officio a member of all committees. The Secretary Treasurer shall present the business for each meeting of the Association or

the Council, and shall keep a record of the proceedings thereof; he shall attend to and keep records of the correspondence of the Association; he shall attend to the collection of fees and other moneys due to the Association and shall certify as to the accuracy of all bills and vouchers presented for payment, and he shall prepare for presentation to the Annual Meeting a financial statement of the affairs of the Association for the preceding year, which shall be audited. It shall be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer to send out all notices of meeting and generally to carry out the instructions of the membership at large, the Council and the Executive Committee. The Secretary Treasurer shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association and shall certify all documents required to be certified thereunder. In the absence of the Secretary Treasurer the President shall appoint a substitute.

IX Auditor

There shall be appointed at each Annual General Meeting an Auditor who shall be a Chartered Accountant.

X General Meetings

The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall begin on the first convenient day as fixed by the Council following the first day of September but not later than the last day of October, and notice thereof shall be mailed to Members at least thirty days before the date so fixed. Each Honorary, Active or Sustaining Member in good standing shall have one vote. Each Sustaining Member may designate a person by proxy deposited with the Secretary Treasurer two days prior to the Annual Meeting or Special General Meeting, such person to vote on his behalf at such Meeting. Thirteen persons qualified to vote shall form a quorum. A Special General Meeting shall be called by the President on the written request of ten members, notice of such meeting to be sent within 10 days of the receipt of such request, and the meeting to be held not later than 30 days nor earlier than 20 days after notice of such Special General Meeting has been mailed to all Members. Such notice shall contain a statement of all the business to be transacted at such meeting.

XI Council Meetings

The Council shall meet on such dates as it may decide or at the call of the President. The agenda of the business to be transacted shall accompany each notice of a Council Meeting. Members of the Council not able to attend the meeting may transmit to the Secretary Treasurer their views on the matters to be taken up, and such views shall be given due consideration by the Council. Five members of the Council shall form a quorum.

The Association may provide financial assistance to members of the Council to defray expenses incurred by them in attending meetings of the Council.

XII Provincial Branches

A Provincial Branch may be formed in any Province in Canada, and such Provincial Branch may form such sub-branches in the Province as may be desired. Immediately after organization each Provincial Branch shall submit to the Council of the Association a copy of the proposed by-laws of the Branch and such Provincial Branch shall not be considered duly established until such by-laws have been approved by the Council. Amendments and new by-laws of any Provincial Branch shall be dealt with in the same way. The by-laws of any Provincial Branch shall provide that the Annual Meeting of such Branch shall take place not later than the last day of June of each year.

The Association may provide assistance, financial or otherwise, to any Provincial Branch to facilitate the organization and maintenance of such Branch.

XIII Amendments

Proposed amendments or additions to the By-laws of the Association shall be submitted in writing, signed by three Members, to the Secretary Treasurer thirty days before the date of an Annual or Special General Meeting of the Association. They may also be introduced directly by the Council to such Meeting. The text of proposed amendments or additions to the By-laws shall be mailed to all members not less than fifteen days prior to such Annual or Special General meeting. An affirmative majority vote of the Members present or represented by proxy vote shall be necessary for the adoption of any such amendment. Such amendments shall not be in force or acted upon until the approval of the Secretary of State of Canada has been obtained.

COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Please type or print in block letters)

1. NAME: Mr. ☐
Mrs. ☐
Miss ☐
Organization ☐ (First names—
please underline that commonly used) (Last Name)
2. ADDRESS: (Number) (Street) (Post Office) (Province)
3. TELEPHONE: OCCUPATION:
(For organization state purpose and number of members)

(For Individual applicants)

- A. I AM A MEMBER OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS:
- B. MY SCHOOLING WAS AT THESE PLACES:

(For all applicants)

4. I WE WISH TO BECOME: ☐ ACTIVE MEMBER (\$3.00 a year)
☐ SUSTAINING MEMBER (\$25.00 a year)
5. MY OUR INTEREST IN JOINING THE C.P.A.C. IS MAINLY AS FOLLOWS :

DATE: 19 SIGNED: (If for organization, please say what office you hold)

6. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS OR ORGANIZATIONS MAY ALSO BE INTERESTED IN JOINING:	
NAME	ADDRESS

Please make cheques or money orders payable to:
COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, 56 LYON STREET, OTTAWA

layout for living

- what is community planning?
- housing and planning are indivisible
- who are the c p a c?